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October 20, 1899. Gledhill and Son, were publishers in 1904. N. Gledhill, editor, continuing with little change till its close in 1919 as shown by the files in the Gunnison Valley News office.

The Gunnison Valley News (a continuation of the Gunnison Gazette), Friday, May 2, 1919, says: "Name of paper is changed; after giving the matter thoughtful consideration the publisher has decided to change the name of the paper, familiarly known as the Gunnison Gazette, and with this issue and hereafter, the publication will be known as The Gunnison Valley News. Howard W. Cherry, publisher." Mr. Cherry is still in charge.

HEBER, Wasatch County

Population: 1870, 658; 1880, 1,291; 1890, 1,538; 1900, 1,534; 1910, 2,031; 1920, 1,931; 1930, 2,477.

Wasatch Wave, Vol. 1, No. 1, Saturday, March 23, 1889, 4 pages, 7 columns, all home print, an extraordinary news service, which like its dimensions, $17\frac{1}{2} \times 23\frac{1}{2}$, and its title, has never changed.

William Buys was Editor and Manager for the Wasatch Publishing Company, and W. H. Kenner was city editor. "In waiting the Wasatch Wave, we realize it is but a tiny ripple upon the great ocean of journalism," modestly says the editor in his first. According to a professional card in the paper the editor was also: "William Buys, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, City Surveyor, and Civil Engineer."

The Wasatch Wave is the perfect newspaper in more respects than one, an outstanding achievement being the preservation of its files in new condition from the beginning to the present day. A few other Utah newspaper files are somewhat longer, but none are cleaner, neater, and more nearly perfect. The paper's own history, like that of the prosperous community it represents is an open book for nearly 50 years, without a number cut, marred or missed.

In the issue of March 30, 1889 we find this extraordinary report: "Excitement has run high for several days after it had been announced that we would issue on Saturday morning. People kept thronging the office from morning until night during all the week, and on Friday evening the place was full. We expected to work all night, as a large number of papers were to be struck off and scattered broadcast over the Territory, and we wanted to catch the mail next morning."

The copy was all finished at about 8 o'clock on that evening and the proof reading, correcting of galleys, and the imposing of forms were gone through in the midst of a curious and impatient crowd. Finally the forms were put on, the press inked up, a sheet of paper placed on them, and an impression taken. The pressman then turned to the assembly and announced that the Wasatch Wave was born.

Three cheers were given with such vigor that they were heard a block away and a cloud of hats went flying in the air. From that time

"Early Utah Journalism," by Cecil J. Alter

—By Cecil J. Alter

until half-past one o'clock Saturday morning we were kept busy printing, folding, and addressing papers, while every available place in the office was occupied as a seat by the visitors who put in their time reading papers. Everything worked well and the first issue of the Wave was completed and mailed in good time and to our entire satisfaction."

Kenner's name was dropped as City Editor April 27, 1889. The editor takes time out for this explanation December 17, 1889: "We have heard some complaint because The Wave does not take sides one way or the other in the political fight now waging in the Territory. We wish to call the attention of these discontents to the fact that we are not running either a political or religious organ."

Things ran smoothly until December 16, 1890, when we find: "On account of press of business, I am under the necessity of giving up the Managership and Editorship of the Wave . . . George Barzee will assume the management of the Wave hereafter. My journalistic career, though short, has been a very pleasant one to me.—Wm. Buys." Barzee had the good sense to continue the same kind of newspaper Buys had been running. In a reminiscent review March 10, 1891, he says: "The Wasatch Wave . . . is two years old . . . Started as a venture . . . In the fall of 1888 William Buys, E. D. Clyde, and W. H. Kenner . . . began canvassing for subscriptions for capital stock. Obtaining subscriptions between \$300 and \$400, William Buys . . . agreed to put enough money into it to see the matter started . . . At a meeting of the stockholders held last Saturday, it was resolved to erect a suitable building." A year later a report in the newspaper says: "March 22, 1892.—At a recent meeting of the board of directors, arrangements were made with Mr. William Buys to take the general management of the Wave." Accordingly, on April 5, 1892 "William Buys Editor," is at the masthead; but on November 15, 1892, "George Barzee, Editor," appears without explanation, a clear case of: "After you, my dear Alphonse!"

However, on March 7, 1893 we learn: "A motion was finally put and carried that the plant be leased to the present manager, George Barzee, for a period of three years at 5% per annum, payable in subscription, advertising, or job work," and Barzee carries on!

Here are the original "three little pigs" of literature: "March 20, 1894. We will take twenty bushels of potatoes, a thousand pounds of flour, two tons of good hay, and three little pigs on subscription; the first to apply will be given preference. Also as an encouragement to our subscribers we will take store pay on either of the following stores for a short time: A. Hatch and Company, Mark Jeffs, Turner and Sons, or the Charleston Co-op.—George Barzee, Manager Wave."

(June 26, 1894), "The Office Towel . . . It grew thicker and rougher and harder and tougher, and daily put on a more inked hue, until one windy morning, without any warning it fell to the floor and was broken in two.—Richfield Advocate." To which the practical Wave man adds: "By rubbing occasionally with machine oil the towel does

not become so brittle, but partakes of the nature of cardboard. It may then be used for book-covers . . ."

(September 18, 1894). "We have rented two columns of the Wave to the Democratic Party until after the election. The space is bought and paid for by them the same as advertising space. We still have a couple of columns which we will rent to the Republican Party at the same figure." (March 26, 1895). "Libel. Libel suits are becoming quite fashionable of late. Three prominent journals have just been put through a course of law for libel and two of them got cinched . . . A newspaper has no more right than an individual to slander a person and has just as much right to criticize and if necessary, to condemn."

Barzee's lease expired May 28, 1895: "Our Last. With this issue we pay our last respects to the readers of the Wave. We have, for over four years had our little say every week . . . C. O. Glanville and Joseph A. Murdock will assume control of the Wave," on June 1, 1895. Glanville was new, we judge from the following on April 2, 1897 "Editor Glanville's Thumping. D. B. Witt administered it over an article in last week's Wave . . . Editor Glanville of the Wave was licked in a livery barn . . . The first licking ever given a Wave editor for publishing the news . . . Wanted:—A fighting editor at this office. One who stands six feet eleven inches in his stocking feet and tips the beam at 197 pounds fighting weight, who can handle his fists, feet, a gun or a club . . ."

Later, July 9, 1897, the editor writes feelingly: "Editor Wilkinson of the Iron County Record, is the latest unlucky wielder of the pencil in this state, to be given a thrashing by some bully who did not happen to agree with the editor's comments. The last newspaperman to get a licking prior to Wilkinson was brother Crosby of the Censor, who was given a thumping he will have occasion to remember for some time, by a would-be lawyer who got his name into print through his own misdeeds."

In this connection the Salina Editor (Howard) comments in part, as reproduced in the Wave: "This thing is becoming awful. Nearly every newspaperman in the state during the past year has received a terrible thrashing at the hands of viciously inclined bulldozers. About the only exceptions are the Metier Brothers of Richfield, Williams of Mount Pleasant, and the Editor of the (Salina) Press. Jack Metier carries a chip on his shoulder, a syringe in his pocket and will be the next victim. Williams is such a giant in stature, and withal so fierce looking that a bully would think twice before attacking him. As for the Press man, he has a Winchester in the office, and his assistant is a young man who would scrap his own shadow if it got too gay. Arm yourselves, brethren; it looks as if remorseless Nemesis is hot on our trail."

The editorial worries, not to say the dangers, finally got Brother Glanville and on June 3, 1898: "With this issue we cease to be publishers. . . . The Wave will be published by Mr. William Buys, the

president of the Wasatch Publishing Company in the future." Signed, Glanville and Murdock. A news item adds: "The stockholders of the Wasatch Publishing Company met Tuesday and gave President Buys permission to make such disposal of the plant and paper as he sees fit. Mr. Buys already had this power as he controls about two-thirds of the stock." Accordingly on June 10, 1898, "William Buys, Editor" again decorates the masthead. Mr. Buys, like his predecessors, faithfully maintained the uniform size of the paper and the arrangement of its pages, and the game of "Tag, You're It!" continued; consequently on the first of January 1905 the management of The Wave passed again into the hands of George Barzee! It was not a disagreement, but more a matter of taking a friendly turn at the task. And on March 17, 1905, Barzee's name was dropped again with this note: "While the ownership and general management of the Wave have passed into other hands, we will still hold down the easy chair in the editorial sanctum.—Wave Publishing Company, William Buys, Editor." On April 6, 1906, William Buys again became Editor and Manager.

A note of progress appears July 16, 1909: "William Buys, Editor; Lucinda Buys (daughter), Society Editor." The biggest news the paper ever carried was that of William Buys' death, at the age of 57, which occurred November 27, 1909, and was reported in the issue of December 3, 1909. The December 10, 1909 issue was out on time, however, "published every Friday by the Wave Publishing Company." An all powerful leavening influence in the community, much larger than any single man! In the issue of January 28, 1910, we find "Charles M. Broadbent, Editor and Manager." As a mark of the extraordinary stability of everything connected with the Wave, that name has heralded the weekly coming of the Wave regularly from that day to the present time.

The Wave's remarkable files are an inexhaustable mine of information relating to Heber and Wasatch County, as well as the State. In surprising ways they have furnished evidence of great importance in the settlement of controversies, adjudicating claims, and the hearing of lawsuits, according to editor Broadbent. Dates of births and deaths and other occurrences have been established. The lawful legal notices of corporations have been presented, and personal kinships have been established for the use of the courts in the settlement of estates.

Through these precious newspaper files a host of essential witnesses can be summoned from beyond the grave, and given a respectful hearing in any inquiry!

Heber Herald. Vol. 1, No. 1, Monday, June 23, 1890, 4 pages, 2 columns each, 7 x 9 inches, Abram Hatch, Jr., Editor and Manager. "Junior" most emphatically! Mr. Hatch being the youngest publisher in the state. He was born September 8, 1879, and was therefore only 10, going on 11, when he began this rather extraordinary venture. A sister, one and one-half years his junior, assisted at times and the father was known to read proof on the local news but seldom with

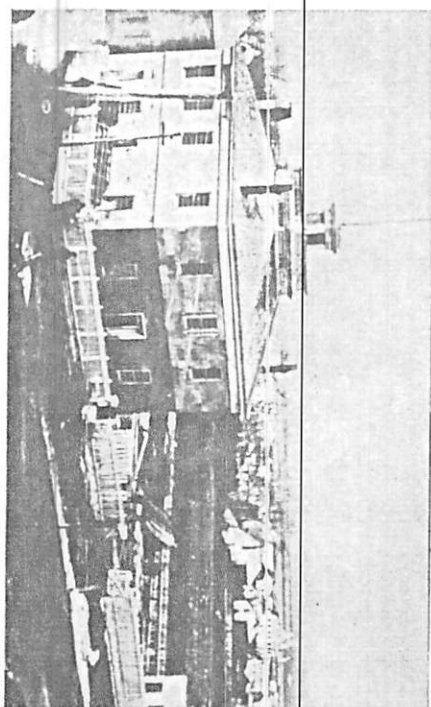
authority to censor. File complete in one bound volume in Editor Hatch's personal library (Salt Lake City).

"Salutatory. This is our first issue of the Heber Herald, which will be issued every Monday and we hope it will be a success. It will come through the post office to every subscriber if they will pay in advance. All who wish to subscribe, come and see us." And "To the Public. The Heber Herald Publishing Company are so well pleased with the success they have had in running a small two-page paper, they have concluded to enlarge it to a four-page genuine news and interesting periodical. With that object in view we have been to the expense of new type and press. It is our intention to continue to grow with our thriving country, and we solicit the patronage of the enterprising public, for we intend to look after the welfare of the public in every respect that is consistent with justice and right."

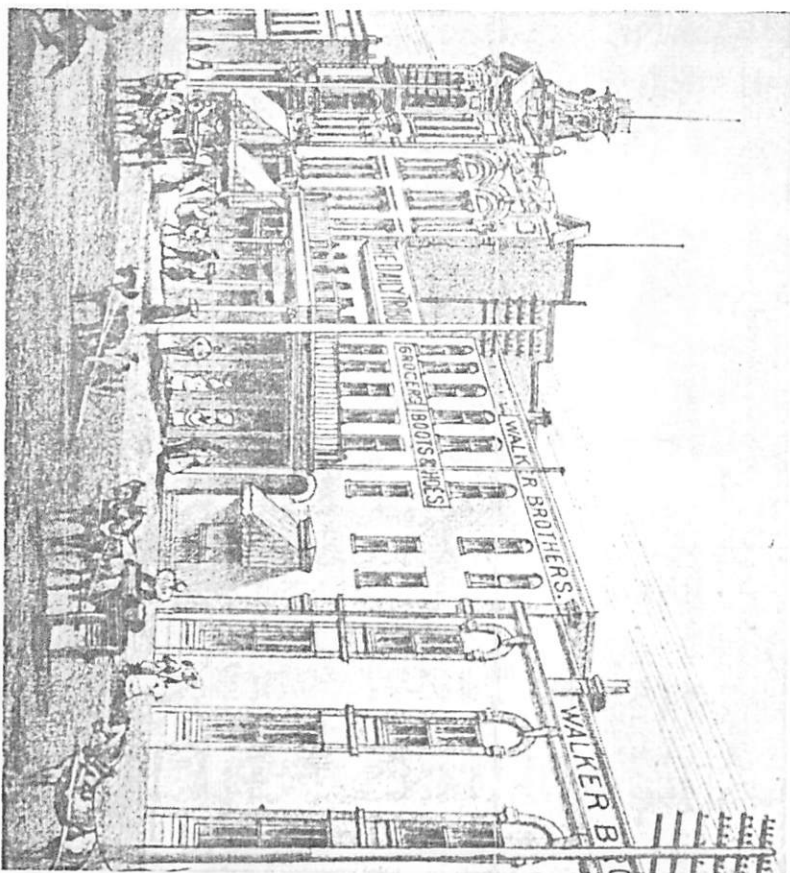
The original 2-page journal was begun the previous winter each page consisting of one stickful of type, usually two or three news items on one side and a "snack" from a continued Indian story on the other, the whole looking like a mere hand-size scrap of paper. But the suspense in the Indian story was insufferable; and the paper must necessarily be enlarged to accommodate reader demand! The 4-page paper had a full page of local news items, a page of telegraphic news borrowed from the city exchanges, and a page of story material, and later a page of advertisements. The subscription list averaged 300, as a result of the following appeal: "Subscribe for the Heber Herald; it is within reach of all; subscription price, 25c for three months, 50c for six months, and so on!"

Ex-Editor Hatch, reminiscently recalled recently his boyish habit of eavesdropping among the gossiping members of the Whittling Club at the public hitching post in Heber. "When I got both ears full I hurried back across the street and set it in type." In this way the youthful editor heard the news, and the public's reaction to it, before it was published, which often helped in the presentation of the story. The editorial angle was in this way defined, and the customary editorial opinion easily injected into the news story. Editor Hatch's editorial expression was often in the form of a whip-cracker at the tail end, for example:

"Thursday a young lady, while crossing the Lake Creek bridge on the west side of Main street, fell through and narrowly escaped injury. Whose business is it to attend to such matters?" Also, remembering the city drinking water came from the mountains in the irrigation streams, he says: "Tuesday we saw a dead cow being drug through the streets and ditches. It may be called alright. We don't know!" And another: "One drunk, before his honor Justice Duncan, on the 25th, for getting too much celebration on the 24th (of July, Utah's Pioneer Day). Robie Lindsay was found drunk on the street on the 24th and was run in by the Marshal and find (sic) \$1 and costs of court and forfeited (sic) his whiskey, which was for some Indian, we suppose."



The Connell House, (Home of the *Deseret News* and *The Mountaineer*, 1850-1862), southwest corner, Main and South Temple Streets.



The Daily Tribune (left center), 22-26 West Second South Street, from 1875 for twelve or thirteen years.

Editor Hatch copied the following from the Salt Lake Herald of July 28, 1890: "While in Heber City last Saturday the Herald correspondent visited the office of the Heber Herald. This paper is a bright little sheet of 4 pages, published weekly by Abram Hatch, son of Mr. Joe Hatch, a boy only eleven years of age. He is Manager, Editor, Composer and Pressman, and gets out a paper that would be a credit to a much older person. If properly encouraged Abe will sometime make a great newspaperman." Other newsmen complimented the juvenile editor by clipping and crediting news items from his paper through 1890, 1891 and 1892; but the lad evidently was not given the proper "encouragement" for when he quit in a few years, he never again resumed newspaper work. Hence the world will never know how good a newspaperman it missed!

Editor Hatch's grandfather, the first and steadiest advertiser, was the merchant proprietor of A. Hatch and Company's store. In order to place full credit where credit was due (and especially to avoid being credited for something where credit was not due) the grand sire urged upon Editor Hatch the sub-title "Junior". Accordingly, to oblige a frequent and valued guest of the business office, this noble pennant was hoisted October 20, 1890, and continued to the end: "A Hatch, Junior, Editor and Manager."

The reaction was not so good, however, for on October 27, 1890, we read: "The Editor of the Herald has been on the sick-list for two days, but is able to do some work between doses of physic, so the Herald gets out on time!" The next week the story was different (November 3, 1890). "Last week we were under the painful necessity of stating the editor was sick; we are glad to state that the editor of the Herald is right-side up with care and the editor of the Wave is the sick man." More was meant than met the eye in that exultation, for the youthful prodigy had showed frequent minor animosity toward the Wave Editor, chiefly over their different methods of serving up the News, only one of which methods could be right!

On December 15, 1890 the juvenile Editor discourses on: "An Editor's Troubles.—Maybe you think it is all fun to run a newspaper, but it aint; when you have to get up in the morning and feed the pigs before breakfast and help feed the other things and do chores and go to school and be bossed around by your big brother, you don't have much time to set type and make proof sheets, write editorials and hunt up news, and if you don't have lots of news your subscribers won't pay up and the folks that write pieces for your paper say your paper is no good and if you don't do better they don't want it. I think them kind of people are cranks. When an editor works hard, gets all the news and gets his paper out on time, you ought to be satisfied, and this paper has been out on time every paper. We did think of having a holiday number with pictures and Christmas stories, but can't, cause school keeps up to the day before Christmas, and we can't use plate matter like the other papers do. There will be vacation after Christ-

mas for about ten days; and we will have lots of time to fix up for a boss paper New Years. That will be a good time to subscribe and start with the new story."

But no sooner is the enemy within disposed of than a discursive expression of "policy" on enemies abroad appears January 12, 1891: "The Holidays are past, with all the fun and excitement following Christmas and New Year. Schools have commenced again. The town is quiet as before we thought of Christmas. Now what are you going to do for the New Year? Be good little boys. We would advise the little readers of the Herald to conform to the city ordinance which compels juveniles to be home before 8 o'clock. The curfew law is tough and aint fair. The Constitution of the United States guarantees to everybody life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and why in H--l the City Council of Heber passes an ordinance interfering with the liberty of boys under sixteen we can't understand, but it is a law and has the approval of the Old Folks, so we must put up with it until we are several years older. While we think it is unconstitutional, we don't propose to make a test case but will use all our influence to have it repealed or changed so as to take in everybody and make the Old Folks stay at home too. While we advise obeying the laws, we don't believe in special legislation. When we get old enough to be a councilor we will see to it that all tyrannical laws are abolished and boys have a fair show."

The year was a good one for the Herald and so were the early months of 1892, but three mid-October numbers were missed and explained thus: "NOTICE (in type two inches high!) when the new schoolhouse was finished and school started, we were assigned more studies than we had last term, and find it takes all our time to keep up with our class, consequently the Herald will not be issued regularly, but occasionally during the winter. Next spring we will go on again just as though nothing had happened. When the Holidays come we will have a week off and will give you an extra Holiday number."

December 25, 1892 was celebrated with a special Christmas number; and another appeared March 20, 1893, after which the weekly issue appeared regularly until Vol. 4, No. 7, August 28, 1893, when we read what unwittingly became the Valedictory: "This is the last issue of the Herald this year, but we start up next March," which never came for the Heber Herald; and L. D. S. series picture film printer Hatch today, has the three printing presses among his basement souvenirs: the little 4-inch hand press, the Middle Sized hand press (big enough for one full page of the Herald at a time) and the big Gordon press on which only a 4-time illegitimate political successor to the Herald was printed during the election campaign of 1894, called "Heber Herald."